that these are salt-water fish. They are caught on a trolling line or with rod and reel. That is, fish are caught legitimately, but illegally they are killed by explosives. The sport is one for kings—and Governors-General. Often the urge of commissioners and chief executives for inspection trips has come from a desire to set forth in a launch from the gubernatorial yacht and try their luck in the piscatorial art.

Fishing is more than a sport in the Philippine Islands. It is a major Philippine industry for the reason that fresh and sun-dried fish form an important element of the native diet. An experimental station for the preservation of fish is maintained at Estancia, Province of Iloilo. Tuna fish canned under an American trade-name are actually the product of the Philippines. Fishing along the coasts and in the rivers is by fish-traps and nets; by this means local consumption is partially satisfied. Nor is this all. Fish are an agricultural product, as the Supreme Court once decided against my protest. The *semillas* (literally seeds or fry) are planted in fishponds. When grown they have become the milkfish or *bangos* which are sold in the fish markets.

Perhaps a hundred boats are engaged in pearl-fishing in the waters around the Sulu Archipelago. The value of pearls sold to European buyers amounts to as much as 1,000,000 pesos ($500,000) a year. Very fine specimens are found by divers. Some of the best-known pearls were distributed by the Sultan

of Sulu on his memorable trip around the world.

Much of the deep-sea fishing, whether for fish or pearls, is done by Japanese. Where the Filipinos and Moros carry on haphazardly, the Japanese by systematic methods make fishing a successful business.

To get the thrill of a lifetime, try fishing in the Philippines.